

S 7458

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

May 19, 1976

for the account of that small refiner with another refiner where the crude oil processed pursuant to that processing agreement is purchased from and the refined products produced under that agreement are sold, directly or indirectly, to that other refiner.

(3) Each small refiner shall separately identify in its reports filed pursuant to § 211.66(h) of this subpart any volumes of its crude oil runs to stills not eligible (under the provisions of subparagraph (2) of this paragraph) for small refiner bias entitlements.

2. Special Rule No. 6 in the Appendix to Subpart C of Part 211 is revoked.

THE SOVIET DEFENSE BUDGET: THE RUSSIANS ARE SPENDING MORE AND GETTING LESS FOR THEIR RUBLES

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the new CIA report entitled "Estimated Soviet Defense Spending in Rubles, 1970-1975" released yesterday, May 18, 1976, shows that the Russians are spending more rubles than we thought because they are more inefficient and wasteful than we thought.

The facts are that the Russians are getting less ruble for their ruble. Ivan is fatter than we imagined he was, not taller or stronger.

The new CIA analysis of Soviet defense spending finds that the Russians are spending nearly twice as much of their gross national product for defense—from 11 to 13 percent annually—than the intelligence experts formerly believed.

But the reasons for the revised intelligence estimate have little to do with the size or effectiveness of the Soviet defense program.

Our intelligence experts have not materially revised their estimates about Soviet weapons or numbers of troops.

COMMENT FROM CIA DIRECTOR GEORGE BUSH

CIA Director George Bush makes this clear in his letter transmitting the report, in which he states:

I believe the study speaks for itself. I would only point out that the analysis does not indicate that the Soviets have any more weapons or manpower than previously estimated, but rather that the cost of these defense programs is greater than we originally had estimated.

HIGHER PRICES, NOT LARGER PROGRAMS

The report itself states that the analysis shows higher ruble prices being paid for military equipment, not larger programs.

According to the CIA report, the revised ruble estimate "does not affect our appraisal of the size or capabilities of Soviet military forces."

SOVIET DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INEFFICIENT

The CIA report goes on to state that the new estimates show that "the Soviet defense industries are far less efficient than formerly believed."

Soviet defense spending is now estimated to have grown from 40 to 45 billion rubles in 1970 to 50 to 55 billion rubles in 1975.

The CIA estimates that the average rate of growth during the 1970-1975 period was 4 to 5 percent.

The range of figures in the new esti-

mates underlines the uncertainties that exist in any estimate of Soviet military spending.

UNCERTAINTIES AND MARGINS OF ERROR:
R.D.T. & E. ESTIMATES LEAST RELIABLE

The CIA acknowledges the uncertainties and the fact that there are significant margins of error in its estimates.

The area of Soviet research and development is perhaps the greatest area of uncertainty.

The CIA states that estimates of Soviet outlays for R.D.T. & E. "is the least reliable of our estimates."

If the CIA is correct, some recent statements by Pentagon spokesmen about the relative costs of Soviet and U.S. military R. & D. programs may be equally unreliable.

Pentagon spokesmen have repeatedly warned about a Soviet military R. & D. gap. There seems to be little hard evidence on which to base such assertions.

HEARINGS BY SUBCOMMITTEE ON PRIORITIES AND ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

Questions about Soviet defense spending and its influences on the Soviet economy have been the subject of annual hearings by the Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government over the past several years. This year's hearing on the same subject is scheduled to begin on May 24, 1976.

The hearings will be held in closed session but a sanitized record of the testimony will be released shortly thereafter.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS—ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE ELDERLY

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. President, I wish to announce the commencement of hearings before the Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Narcotics and the Subcommittee on Aging, of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, into the subject of alcohol and drug use patterns among the elderly. In the course of these hearings, the subcommittees intend to explore the ways in which aging in America impacts on the individual's social and psychological relationships. Within this framework—a framework which is oriented around the aging process—the subcommittees intend to examine the potential abuses of alcohol and drugs among the senior citizens of our society.

Mr. President, I want to emphasize that our purpose in convening these hearings is to identify and investigate what we believe has become an increasingly serious problem for our senior citizens—a problem which only reinforces what many of us already know, that our society's treatment of the elderly has been, and continues to be, tragically shameful. For too long, our health care institutions—hospitals, clinics, nursing homes—have defined treatment for their elderly patients through medication. It is no surprise then, that the largest single personal health expense is drugs, constituting about 20 percent of the elderly is drugs, constituting about 20 percent of their out-of-pocket health expenditures.

Compounding the problem is the fragmentary care the elderly receive from different physicians and health care institutions, a condition which often encourages the elderly to "shop around" and get multiple prescriptions from a variety of sources. The tendency to hoard medication due to its expense, along with improper use, sets the stage for serious abuse problems.

Turning to alcohol, the subcommittees believe that abuses of this drug have been underestimated due to difficulties of its detection and denial of its abuse by the individual and his or her family. With respect to detection, there is the problem of mistaking symptoms of alcohol problems for the effects of old age. For example, the elderly often experience social isolation, malnutrition, falls, and overall physical deterioration, and these symptoms are often attributed to old age rather than alcoholism. In addition, what we have are two classes of elderly alcoholics: The long-standing excessive drinker, who has been able to survive despite many years of alcoholism, and the short-term or "reactive" alcoholic—the person whose excessive drinking and alcoholism was possibly precipitated by problems attached to the aging process; problems such as depression, retirement and social isolation.

Mr. President, it is time that we as a nation decide what our commitment will be toward the senior citizens of our country. If our goal is one where our citizens are to be treated with respect and dignity, and I certainly hope it is, then we must examine our policies, practices, and assumptions and determine if we are on the right track. It is with this in mind that I join the distinguished Senator from Missouri (Mr. EAGLETON) in holding these hearings.

The hearings will be held on Monday June 7, at 9:30 a.m. in room 4233 in the Dirksen Senate Office Building. Any one desiring to submit testimony should contact the offices of the Alcoholism and Narcotics Subcommittee, room A-605 Senate Annex, 119 D Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20510. Telephone 202-224-8386. Witnesses are required to submit no fewer than 50 copies of their testimony.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will hold a hearing on Friday, May 21, 1976, commencing at 10 a.m., in room 301, Russell Senate Office Building, to hear testimony concerning the nomination of the Honorable William L. Springer to be a member of the Federal Election Commission. Those who wish to testify or submit a statement for inclusion in the hearing record should contact Peggy L. Parrish, assistant chief clerk of the committee (202-224-6352).

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

WOMEN IN BANKING

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, for the historically astute, I have a riddle. For those who have traced the vagaries of